

Chp. 17: ^(Log) logarithmic Functions

17.1: Inverse of Exponential funct.

Recall: an inverse function, $f^{-1}(x)$,
undoes the rule of the original
function.

Inverse Graphically: reflect through
 $y=x$

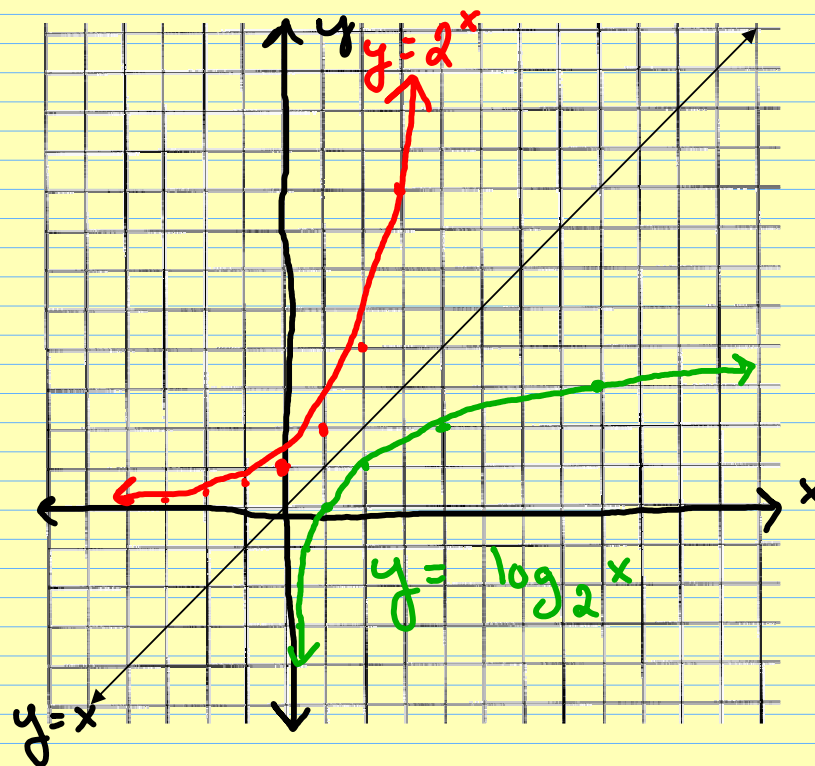
$$(x, y) \xrightarrow{y=x} (y, x)$$

$$f(x) = 2^x$$

| x | y |
|----|-----|
| -3 | 1/8 |
| -2 | 1/4 |
| -1 | 1/2 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 |

$$f^{-1}(x) = \log_2 x$$

$(1/8, -3)$
 $(1/4, -2)$
 $(1/2, -1)$
 $(1, 0)$
 $(2, 1)$



Inverses Algebraically:

- 1) Switch x and y
- 2) Solve y

$$f(x) = 2^x$$

or y

$$x = 2^y$$

" y is the exponent of base 2 to get x "
 " y is the logarithm base 2 of x "

$$\underline{y = \log_2 x}$$

★ logarithm is simply a power

In general: the inverse of an exponential function is a logarithmic (log) function of the same base (visa-versa)

$$\star \quad y = b^x \quad \text{inverse} \quad y = \log_b x$$

$$y = \log_c d \quad \text{inverse} \quad y = c^d$$

Ex What is the inverse of $y = (\frac{1}{3})^x$?

$$y = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x$$

Ex: What is the inverse of $f(x) = \log_5 x$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 5^x$$

$$y = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x$$

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789: 2, 4, 10 - 18 on

17-1 Exponential Functions and Their Inverses 789

2. a. Copy and complete the table at the right by finding, for each given value of x , the corresponding value of $y = 4^x$.

b. Sketch the graph of $y = 4^x$ to include the points whose ordered pairs were found in part a.

c. Name seven ordered pairs found in the graph of the inverse of $y = 4^x$.

d. Sketch the graph of $y = \log_4 x$ to include the points named in part c.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| x | $-\frac{3}{2}$ | -1 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{3}{2}$ |
| $y = 4^x$ | | | | | | | |

3. The table at the right lists three selected pairs of the function $y = 5^x$. Note that values of y are stated as rational approximations to the nearest tenth.

a. Sketch the graph of $y = 5^x$ in the interval $-1 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}$, including points where $x = -1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1$, and $\frac{3}{2}$.

b. Sketch the graph of $y = \log_5 x$ (that is, the reflection of $y = 5^x$ in the line $y = x$).

| | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|
| x | 5^x | $= y$ |
| $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $5^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ | ≈ 0.4 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $5^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{5}$ | ≈ 2.2 |
| $\frac{3}{2}$ | $5^{\frac{3}{2}} = (\sqrt{5})^3 = 5\sqrt{5}$ | ≈ 11.2 |

4. a. Name five ordered pairs in the function $y = 6^x$.

b. Name five pairs in the function $y = \log_6 x$.

c. Sketch the graph of $y = \log_6 x$.

5. a. Sketch the graph of $y = 8^x$, including points for which $x = -1, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1$.

b. Sketch the graph of $y = \log_8 x$, including the images of the ordered pairs in part a under a reflection in the line $y = x$.

6. a. Sketch the graph of $y = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^x$ in the interval $-1 \leq x \leq 2$.

b. Sketch the graph of $y = \log_{\frac{5}{2}} x$ in the interval $\frac{2}{5} \leq x \leq \frac{25}{4}$.

c. What is the y -intercept of $y = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^x$? d. What is the x -intercept of $y = \log_{\frac{5}{2}} x$?